FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

AUGUST 29, 1914

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"Woman's Place is the Home"

Vol. II AUGUST 29, 1914. No. 35

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE:
1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Domestic $1.00
Foreign $1.50
Single Copies ..... 5 cents

Checks, drafts and postoffice orders should be made payable to The Treasurer of the Congressional Union

Columbian Printing Co., Inc., Washington

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Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the act of March 8, 1879

Notes of the Week

Still No Meeting of the Rules Committee

THE Administration has at last resolved to allow action on the Seaman's Bill. The usual practice has been for the Rules Committee to report favorably a rule making such a measure the next order of business of the House. This action, however, would necessitate a meeting of the Committee; so we find that the proposer of the Seaman's Bill has asked the House for unanimous consent to suspend the rules in order to allow time for the consideration of that measure. In this way action upon it is secured without necessitating a meeting of the Rules Committee.

The expedients to which the Democratic Party in the House resorts in order to avoid action on Suffrage are truly amazing.

Suffrage a Fighting Issue

ON Saturday, August 22, Congressman James W. Bryan, of Washington, declared in the House of Representatives that Mr. Humphrey, his opponent for the first Congressional District of the State of Washington,, is not in favor of Woman Suffrage. Mr. Bryan quotes correspondence between Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse and Miss Alice Paul, Dr. Cora Smith King and Mr. Humphrey on this matter.

Roosevelt and Hinman

THE Progressive Party in New York has decided not to endorse Mr. Harvey D. Hinman, Republican, as Progressive candidate for Governor of New York State.

The Progressive steering committee of twenty-one met on August 21st, and decided by almost unanimous vote that Hinman did not represent Progressive principles and could not be endorsed.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hinman, though an open opponent of woman suffrage, had received the personal endorsement of Mr. Roosevelt. The Woman's Political Union protested energetically against the nomination of Mr. Hinman by the Progressives.

The decision of the Progressive steering committee was communicated to Mr. Roosevelt, and received his entire approval. Mr. Hinman is now conceded to be out of the race for Governor.

Petitions to Congress

REPRESENTATIVE RAUCH of Indiana presented in the House of Representatives on August 21 "petitions of F. I. King, Sarah C. Haupt, and others, of Wabash County; Harriet Hauser, Mary Flannigan and others of Logansport; J. W. Brown and Emma R. Halloway and others, of North Manchester; Florence Stevens, Bessie L. McKinley, and others, of Wabash County; Mary B. Cox, Lyda L. Wilhelm, and others, of Huntington, urging Federal legislation for Woman Suffrage."—**Congressional Record, Vol. 51, p. 15402.**

Anti-Suffrage Representative of the New Orleans Vice District

THE American Social Hygiene Association, in its July Bulletin, says: "The segregated vice district of New Orleans is the only one in the United States recognized by law or municipal ordinance and is probably the largest in the country. It is estimated by police officials that six hundred women live in the district, most of them in small rooms described as 'cribs.' Liquor is freely sold at the dance halls in the district. In addition to other methods of advertising, a "Blue Book," advertising the attractions of the houses and publishing the names of many of their occupants, is circulated freely. In no other city in the country is such a district allowed so freely to call itself to public attention. The sale of liquor supplied to them by the saloons of the district constitutes a source of profit to the women in the 'cribs.'"

The Representative of this district in Congress is Hon. Albert Estopinal. Mr. Estopinal is a pronounced anti-Suffragist, opposed to the enfranchisement of women and to the passage of the Federal amendment in Congress. When Mr. Estopinal was asked a short time ago by a member of the Congressional Union why he was opposed to woman suffrage, he replied: "I do not wish to discuss it."

Why Not a United States Constitutional Amendment Enfranchising Women?

THE "Chicago Herald" of August 14th comments as follows on the curious condition of the Illinois election laws:

"The election board rules that women may not vote for county commissioners. That office was created by the Constitution, and only men may vote in Illinois to fill offices so created.

"Women may, however, be elected county commissioners. That is, women may be elected to an office for which they are not electors. About ten women are seeking nominations at the primaries. Some of them will be nominated. Some will probably be elected.

"Some of them ought to be elected. The business of the county board is largely "housekeeping," and calls for housekeepers, which women are by instinct as well as by training.

"The absurdity of the situation that certain citizens may be chosen public officials in whose choosing those citizens have no voice, results from the constitutional restrictions on constitutional amendment. The remedy for such absurdities is a constitutional convention."

A better and more far-reaching remedy to absurd and illogical restrictions on the pub usefulness of women is, we believe, a suffra amendment to the Constitution of the Uni States, forbidding the disfranchisement of a American woman because of her sex.

Suffrage in Sweden

THE Woman Suffrage bill was rejected by upper House of Sweden on Saturday, A gust 23d. The bill was supported by Labor and Socialist Parties. It was carried the lower House but lost in the upper Hou which is controlled by the conservative facti

The Movement in Hungary

MRS. ROSIKA SCHWIMMER, a leader the woman's movement in Hungary, clared in an interview that public opin in her native country was rapidly crystalizing favor of equal suffrage.

"Some ten years ago," she said, "the wh idea was vigorously attacked in the press. T pages of our newspapers were full of missta ments in regard to our aims and objects. Toc all this is changed. The majority of the pr treats us with the utmost fairness and even c diality. No Hungarian paper will now publish ticles, however excellent from a journalistic po of view, which contain the old unfounded charg against the woman's movement."

Mrs. Schwimmer has just arrived in Lond where she will spend a year acquainting hers with the English language and the exact status the suffrage movement. She will have charge the press department recently organized by t International Woman Suffrage Alliance. F several years Mrs. Schwimmer has devoted h self exclusively to woman suffrage work, a has carried on a vigorous campaign, writing w remarkable vigor in Hungarian and German p pers and lecturing in many European countri She has published several books in Hungari and German, her special studies having been t care of children and the reform of domestic ecc omy, but she is now concentrating upon the p litical side of the woman's movement and h done much to make the suffrage question an i portant one in Hungary.

"In respect to our progress," said Mrs. Schwi mer, "I may say that after the countries whi have already given women the vote, Hunga comes next. The fact was recorded in the e planation which accompanied the recent franchi bill that the government considered that t time had arrived when the admission of wom to the vote had become a necessity, but th the present inner political situation did not allo them to introduce this great change.

"Of course," added Mrs. Schwimmer, "t franchise for men in Hungary is so extraor narily complicated that there is a constant agit tion for extension and for the recognition of t policy of manhood suffrage. We feel ve strongly that this agitation is a help to us b cause we recognize that where the men are st struggling for the franchise it is easier to hold t demand of women in the forefront of public i terest. In those countries which already have t manhood suffrage, the tendency is for men to more apathetic on the question."

THE NEWPORT CONFERENCE

ITH an enthusiasm that can mean only speedy success for the campaign in behalf of the constitutional amendment enfran- sing women, suffragists from one end of the ntry to the other are gathering at Newport participate in the conference of the Executive nmittee and Advisory Council of the Congres- nal Union.

Irs. Crystal Eastman Benedict of New York, s. John Jay White, and Miss Ruth Astor yes, of Washington, who have been spending summer in the Catskills, and Mrs. Jessie rdy Stubbs, press chairman of the Union, who been in charge of the Atlantic City campaign ing August, arrived early in the week and e been assisting Mrs. Belmont and Miss Doris vens in completing the final details prepara- y to the two days' session of the conference.

Irs. Charles Bell, wife of Representative Bell California, who was prominent in the cam- gn which won the vote for the women of her te, will be one of the speakers at the luncheon he Channing Parlors, at which the Executive nmittee will meet the members of the Advis- Council on Saturday. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis Philadelphia will act as toastmistress, and in- luce the speakers, among them being Mrs. liam Colt and Miss Inez Milholland of New k, both of whom are members of the Ad- ory Council.

he first business session of the Conference occur on Saturday afternoon at Marble se, when Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the on, will make the report of the Executive nmittee, Miss Joy Webster, of Washington, report as Treasurer, and Mrs. Donald R. oker, of Baltimore, will discuss the suffrage sures now before Congress.

he members of the Executive Committee will Mrs. Belmont's guests at dinner on Saturday ning. At the reception that evening at the ino in honor of the Advisory Council and ted guests, the hosts will be the Bishop of nsylvania and Mrs. Darlington and Mrs. Bel- nt; others in the receiving line being Mrs. es Griswold Wentz, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, all of New k, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, a daughter of a Ward Howe, and Mrs. Marsden Perry, of vport.

n Sunday afternoon the second business ses- will be held at Marble House, when the stion of party organization and the record of present Congress on suffrage will be dis- sed by Miss Lucy Burns, vice chairman of the on; the methods of organization in the con- uencies by Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, the plans for the Congressional election cam- gn announced by Miss Alice Paul..

ea will be served at five o'clock, and in the ning the members of the conference will meet the last time at the garden party at "Hill Top," the beautiful home of Mr. J. K. Sullivan, at which the speakers will be Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Hooker, and Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, president of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at Whose Beautiful Home, Marble House, the Business Sessions of the Conference Will be Held

Miss Paul, Miss Burns and Mrs. Benedict will be the house guests of Mrs. Belmont during Conference week, Mrs. Marsden Perry will entertain Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., of New York, and a large number of other Newport members of the Union are opening their homes to the members of the Conference.

Among others who will attend the Conference in addition to those already announced, are Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page, president of the Brookline Suffrage Association, and a member of the board of the Massachusetts Association. Mrs. Maude Wood Park, founder of the National College Suffrage League, and Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, Mrs. Whittemore and Miss Margaret Whittemore, of Detroit, both of whom are on the board of the Wayne County Suffrage Association of Michigan, Mrs. Charles Klauder, of Philadelphia, one of the most active workers of the Philadelphia branch of the Union, and Miss Mary Gay of Boston, formerly chairman of the organization committee of the Massachusetts Women Suffrage Association.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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MISS LUCY BURNS, N. Y., Vice-Chairman
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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

The President and "Local Self Government"

PRESIDENT WILSON is singularly unlucky in his utterances on Suffrage. No sooner had he explained to a deputation of women that he could not help them because he had to confine himself to those things which had been "embodied as promises to the people at an election," than he found it expedient to act in direct contradiction to the promise of the party platform and his own election speeches, declaring for the exemption of American shipping from Panama Canal tolls.

The reason for inaction on Suffrage substituted by the President in his last interview with women was his "passion for local self-government." Yet this week we see him energetically backing a bill providing for government purchase and control of a merchant marine—the most radical extension of Federal power proposed by a responsible government for many years.

Extending the Province of the Federal Government

IT is with considerable amazement that the unpolitical mind of woman views the war risk insurance bill now before the House. This bill would have the Federal Government go into the insurance business to underwrite the safe carriage of cotton and other products against the risks involved in the present foreign war.

This bill is a Democratic measure, approved by the President, endorsed by Majority Leader Underwood, and backed by practically every Southerner who has a cotton-growing constituency.

The exponent of "states' rights" is today asking to have the National Treasury pay his premiums and protect him against the possible loss of any ship carrying his precious cargo. In doing so, he sees no menace to individual initiative or local self-government. He sees none of the objections to Federal insurance that he saw to the Federal Amendment to give woman suffrage.

The occasions when Federal aid is invoked by Democrats are becoming more frequent and it is possible that the disciple of "states' rights" is beginning to see that Federal action may be just, expeditious and practical.

"English Militants"

England, which has so long resisted and condemned the militancy of women fighting for freedom, has entered upon a great commercial war. In the course of this war the most appalling carnage is suffered and inflicted. Yet immediately, women are called upon, not only to give moral support to these dreadful acts of violence but to assist the men of their country to the uttermost in carrying them out successfully. English women are apparently responding without comment and with all their strength to this appeal.

Yet it is strange that they do not retort th the militancy to which they reluctantly resorte under cruel provocation in pursuit of the mo just cause in all the world, that of human lib erty, was as nothing compared to the reckles slaughter of human lives which men are ente ing upon for commercial supremacy. And is strange that they do not reproach men fo appealing to them now to help save the natio after obstinately denying them all these yea the right to participate in the affairs of the n tion.

The Daily Herald, an English labor orga said: "Ten days ago women were not to b given political freedom because they were mil tant. Today they are covered with glory b cause they spare no effort to second the mil tancy of men."

Democratic Gag Rule

THE stubborn refusal of Democrats in th House to permit the discussion of the Su frage Amendment by the representatives the people is calling forth continuous protes from the floor of the House. Mr. Victor Mu dock, Progressive floor leader, arraigned th Democrats on August 20th, for their denial American womanhood of the right to a part the conduct of government.

"The record to prevent the advocates of equ suffrage from securing the submission to the pe ple of the Suffrage Amendment to the Constit tion," Mr. Murdock said, "has been one the most illuminating developments of the who Congress. For years the advocates of Suffra have sought from the Committee on the Judicia in Republican and Democratic Congresses a f vorable report on this amendment. In this Co gress they turned for relief to the committee Rules, asking the creation of a committee Equal Suffrage. The Democratic members the Committee on Rules defeated the propositio but thereafter the Judiciary Committee report out the Suffrage Amendment and it was lost the log jam of the House calendar. The indefa gable advocates of Suffrage thereupon return to the Committee on Rules again, asking a speci rule which would lift the amendment from th calendar and permit the House to consider it. * * There was thereafter an official adjournment the Committee on Rules to July 1, 1914, to co sider again the resolution for a special rule f the Suffrage amendment. When that date a rived no meeting was held. It was postpon until August 1, 1914. No meeting was held August 1, 1914, and the people in Congress a the advocates of Suffrage still wait the pleasu of the Democrats on the Committee on Rules, a stand defeated in the proposition to let the peop decide whteher or not they can change their Co stitution."

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WOMEN VOTERS AND THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Message to the Conference from Dr. Cora Smith King, Treasurer of the National Council of Women Voters

THE message of the women voters to the Suffragists is the message of the waterfall to the people—"Power! Power!"

Till now, this power has expended itself locally. It might go on in this way indefinitely, if those far away felt no need of help, or, feeling the need, made no effort to harness the power to do national work. There are now nearly four million women voters. In each state the new electorate is recognized as an influence permeating the commonwealth, but its share in the federal vote has been without special direction, except toward improving the character of candidates.

Comes now the hour to consider the engineering project of co-ordinating the federal vote of women.

With 20 senators and with 64 members of the House elected by equal suffrage states, a federal election becomes a point at which leverage can effectively be applied. In part due to their recent enfranchisement, for which the struggle taught women to be non-partisan and to work only for liberty, they are not bound by party alliances. They are therefore responsive to the call of principle and can the more uncompromisingly demand consideration of that principle from Congress.

But in making this demand, they learn the need of the more general extension of suffrage. As yet, although the legislatures of the suffrage states have promptly passed laws protecting the weak and helpless, such as raising the age of consent, pensions for mothers and for teachers, workmen's compensation acts, red light injunction and abatement laws, child labor laws, laws safeguarding health and education, etc., the national government has failed to take action along these and other lines, such as a uniform divorce law, and citizenship of American women marrying aliens.

DR. KING

The national need is for more women voters, the complete enfranchisement of the women of the United States. This can come with the greatest economy of time and effort by the federal route, instead of state by state. All lines of effort, commercial or altruistic, are being more and more nationalized. Still, it is urged that the women of each state need the discipline and the inspiration of the struggle for liberty, such as the ten victorious campaigns have afforded, and that they will not value their enfranchisement if it is given to them unasked. To which we agree, and reply, that the struggle for enfranchisement is now national, involving all the states, and that there is every opportunity and every need for the women of each state to participate, including even the ten victorious states.

In my judgment, the best method of securing the assistance of the women who now have the vote in extending equal suffrage is to aid them to the perception that the united voting strength of the entire womanhood of America is necessary if they are to be successful in combating the tremendous forces of evil which now prey upon the home.

The sooner women voters come to realize this truth, the more earnest they will be in their efforts to secure the vote for the women whose aid they need. No ancient shibboleth about "states' rights" should stand in our way. The forces of evil know no state lines, and why should we? It is results we are after and we must adopt the means to get the results.

American women must not be divided by imaginary boundary lines, but from east to west and from north to south must unite to secure political power in order to defend the home.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

Launching a Suffrage Campaign

HE is not aware of how the world moves who supposes the women have small chance of success. They have the very brightest prospects. With members of their sex voting right now in eleven States they have begun to crack the whip. Politicians and parties more anxious for office than to restrict the ballot to males are being "converted" wholesale. The movement promises to become a stampede before many years.

Just as soon as the Suffragists realized a few years ago that their possession of the ballot in some States gave them power to trade or threaten beyond the border lines the end of their struggle was in sight The cause has a powerful advantage this year. There is a Congress to elect. Voting solidly as women, the Suffragists of eleven states can make themselves respected by every politician in the land.—**Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, August 21.**

How Congress Works

THERE are numerous preliminary stages to getting bills through Congress. First comes the mandate from the President; then the Democratic caucus; then the committee having jurisdiction frames a bill and reports it to the House; then the Rules Committee reports a rule allowing it to be considered; then the House theoretically considers it and rubber-stamps the caucus action; then the bill goes to the Senate and gestates in a committee; a different bill emerges from the Senate Committee; the real debate on the bill begins in the Senate; then the real vote happens, and then in a conference committee between the two Houses behind closed doors, the real framing of the vital points in the legislation takes place. When the Conference Committee gets through, each House has what amounts to a right to veto the whole legislation and let it die for lack of agreement. On the final product the President places his signature or veto.—**Newspaper Enterprise Association, July 21.**

New Members

AMONG the new members who have joined the Union during the past week are Mrs. Robert Moss, President of the Annapolis Branch of the Maryland Just Government League; Miss Bertha Ryshpan, formerly organizer for the Political Equality League of New York; and Mrs. F. M. Hall, one of the most prominent Suffrage workers in Nebraska. Mrs. Hall, in sending in her membership card, enclosed seven other memberships at the same time, all from women prominently engaged in the present Nebraska suffrage campaign.

Mrs. Paula Jacobi, former leader of the famous 25th Assembly district of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, has also joined during the week, as have Mrs. Louise Gaylord Dillingham of Honolulu, sister-in-law of former Governor Frear of Hawaii; Dr. Anna N. Kuhn, one of the prominent women physicians of Baltimore.

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TREASURER'S REPORT

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage from January 1st, 1914, through August 15th, 1914

Receipts

Jan. 1st., 1914:		
To balance on hand		$25.64
To receipts as follows:		
Collected for other Societies	$12.00	
Contributions and Collections	16,858.73	
Membership fees	398.71	
Miscellaneous	420.52	
Sale of Literature	323.52	
Sale and Rental of Costumes	70.27	
Sale of Regalia	254.21	
Sale of Tickets for Meetings, Play, Ball, Automobile Seats in Procession, etc	3,165.72	
"Suffragist."		
Advertising	$472.34	
Miscellaneous	.65	
Sale of Papers	287.74	
Subscriptions	602.10	
	$1,362.83	
Total receipts		$22,886.51
Sum Total		$22,892.15

Expenditures

Anniversary Meeting, Mrs. Wm. Kent's home, Washington, D. C., January 11.	
(Postage, printing, stationery)	$19.25
Auditor	226.66
Ball to raise Suffrage fund, April 21, Washington, D. C.	
(Advertising, badges for Floor Committee, orchestra, postage, printing, invitations, tickets, stenographer, rent ball room, supper)	1,173.88
Banners.	
(Hauling, shelving for banners, storage)	31.85
Barry Memorial Meeting, May 16, Washington, D. C.	
(Cornet player, balloons, laurel, etc.)	7.46
Club women's deputation to President, June 30.	
(Band, banners, postage, printing, telegrams)	153.79
Delaware Headquarters.	
(Advertising, janitor, printing, rent, salary of organizer, supplies, telephone, typewriter, traveling expenses)	693.54
Deputation to the Rules Committee, July 13.	
(Postage)	1.90
Hearing before Judiciary Committee, March 2.	
(Printing, postage, telegrams, traveling expenses)	67.21
Labor deputation to President, February 2.	
(Bands, banners, hospitality, luncheon for deputation, postage, reception to deputation, traveling expenses)	664.20
Lansbury Meeting, Washington, D. C.	
(Printing)	17.00
Legislative and Research Department.	
(Postage, printing, rent, salaries, stenographer, supplies, telegrams)	1,034.06
Literature.	
(Rent, supply of literature, miscellaneous expenses of literature, chairman)	421.91
May 2, demonstration over whole country.	
(Postage, traveling expenses for meetings in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware; traveling expenses connected with organizing May 2 demonstrations, on trips through Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, West Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Olahoma, California, Nevada)	1,058.79
May 5th, demonstration in Washington, following report by Judiciary Committee	44.00
May 9th, demonstration in Washington, D. C.	
(Advertising, automobiles, bands, banners, cavalry, children's section, flowers, garlands, music, postage, printing, regalia, rent of theatre for meeting, stationery, stenographer, telegrams, traveling expenses)	3,697.25
Miscellaneous and refund	102.10
Nevada campaign.	
(Salary and traveling expenses of organizer, telegrams, miscellaneous)	522.49
Other organizations. Transferred to:	
(Sale of Woman's Journal, sale of tickets for other societies)	30.13
Play, "How the Vote Was Won," February 20, Washington, D. C.	
(Advertising, costumes, music, postage, professional services, rehearsals, royalties, staging play, electrician, stage hands, stage properties)	326.47
Philadelphia Headquarters.	
(Advertising, banners, printing, regalia, salary of organizer, traveling expenses)	990.90
Press Bureau.	
(Clipping bureau, daily papers, duplicating machine, messenger for delivery press copy, office furniture, photographs, postage, rent, salary press chairman, stenographer, supplies)	1,409.04
Printing.	
(Miscellaneous)	94.86
Rhode Island campaign.	
(Meetings, postage, regalia, salary of organizer, stationery, stenographer, telegram, traveling expenses)	131.54
Suffragist.	
(Clerk, commissions on sale of paper, engraving, furniture, mailing, photographs, postage, printing of paper, rent, salaries of editor and business manager, stenographer, stationery, supplies, wrapping Suffragist)	5,258.65
Summer campaign.	
General campaign expenses.	
(Postage, printing, stationery)	102.50
Atlantic City Headquarters.	
(Expressage, hauling, photographs, postage, rent, salary of organizer, signs, telegrams, telephone, traveling expenses)	125.68
Maryland walking trip	18.68
Newport Headquarters.	
(Electric light, expressage, janitor, postcards, postage, printing, refreshments for teas, rent, rent of chairs, rent typewriter, salary of organizer, stationery, stenographer, supplies, telephone, telegrams, traveling expenses)	363.41
Sunday teas and lectures Washington, D. C.	65.80
Telephone.	
(General)	361.18
Training organizers from outside of Washington	61.81
Traveling expenses.	
(General)	243.91
Washington Headquarters.	
(Furniture, meetings, office supplies, organizing work, postage, rent, salaries of organizers, stenographers, telegrams, typist, telephone operator)	3,307.37
Total expenditures	$22,829.26
Balance on hand	62.89
	$22,892.15

Submitted by Miss Joy Webster, Treasurer of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Auditor's Statement

I HAVE examined the Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, as shown herein, for the seven and a half months, beginning January 1st, 1914, through August 15th, 1914, and find same correct, the disbursements being supported by proper vouchers.

John C. Athey,
Auditor and Accountant.

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CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

Atlantic City

MRS. JESSIE HARDY STUBBS, national Press Chairman of the Congressional Union, who is at present in charge of the Atlantic City Headquarters, writes:

This has been one of the busiest weeks, in the busiest month of this seething, seaside resort. Our gaily decorated booth has been the center of unending interest to the thousands who wander through the Exposition Building.

On Sunday we had a free mass meeting—subject, "Woman and War." Mrs. Anna Lowenberg, a member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia branch of the Congressional Union, presided. Mrs. Charles W. Bell, wife of Representative Bell of California, opened the meeting, and I spoke of the effect which the gigantic struggle in Europe will have upon the women of the whole world.

The meeting was advertised by rolling-chair trips. These attracted much pleasant comment from the jolly throngs along the Board Walk. Literally thousands saw these open-air parades.

Next week Miss Anna McCue, the Congressional Union organizer in Philadelphia, will assist Miss Smith during my absence at Newport. Already there is much interest in her arrival among the regular attendants.

Delaware

THE Congressional Union in Wilmington will have a fine delegation in the Labor Day Parade on September 7th. Preparations are already well under way.

The women of the town have shown their interest and desire to help win the federal amendment by their generous contributions of money and volunteer service. On Saturday morning Mrs. John F. Thomas gave a "bake" at her store for the benefit of the Congressional Union. As she herself advertised it, "We Delaware women are raising this money to send to the Congressional Union organizer in Nevada. We feel that Delaware should send something to that state just now in its hour of need, because if it wins this fall it will bring three more votes in the electoral college of 1916 that represent votes of women."

Mary Conkle,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Philadelphia

LAST Saturday night we had two meetings. Mrs. Mary C. Dowell made the introductory speeches; it is only a short time since Mrs. Dowell gave her maiden speech and she has made remarkable progress. After having one meeting from eight to nine, we motored to another part of the city and had a meeting there; both were very successful.

We had been invited to take part in the Tri-State Farmers' Association Fair to be held in one of our city parks and devoted a great deal of effort towards making this a success. We had a tent which we decorated with the Union colors, had three of our beautiful flags and our large Amendment Banner. It made a very lovely showing. We spoke there in the afternoon and evening to a large crowd.

Anna McCue,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Nevada

MISS MABEL VERNON, who is assisting the State Equal Franchise Society in Nevada, writes:

We have just returned from a campaign in Churchill County. Meetings were held in Fallon, Stillwater, and Wonder. One of the most interesting meetings was at Fairview.

A few nights after this, we came to a fine big ranch employing about fifty men. We found half of them at supper, which we were cordially invited to share, but we preferred to talk while they ate and give them a little information about the Suffrage amendment and the responsibility of voting on it. The superintendent of the ranch constituted himself director of a personally conducted tour to a hay camp several miles away where twenty-five men were gathered. We drove our car over meadows and through streams until we were stopped by a ford and then we proceeded on foot to tell the hay crew that women of Nevada must be enfranchised. It was about sunset, and the men were resting at the doors of their tents smoking and talking. It was a fine time at which to get them and they listened to us with marked earnestness. It is seldom that a Suffrage meeting has a more beautiful setting than this one had in the middle of a meadow fragrant with the new mown hay and entirely surrounded with mountains glowing with wonderful colors that gradually faded as the sun set, leaving huge gray masses piled up against the sky. Here again we must be "treated" before we departed. The cook (the only anti in the camp, by the way) brought out a great plate of cake and a boy galloped away over the fields to get a box of candy from the company store to bestow upon us before we left. When we finally could get away, every man on the ranch (even the cook) was wearing a Votes for Women button and had promised to stand by us on November 3rd.

We have tried to give some notice of our coming at every town we have visited. Where we did not know any one to notify, we have wired the postmaster or telephoned the telephone operator and it was amazing to see the way in which these officials turned in and advertised our meeting for us by putting up posters and telephoning to everyone in the community. Sometimes we have had to travel long and hard to keep our engagements, but we have done it every time except one. On this occasion we started from Elko in the early morning to reach the mining camp of Jarbidge, 120 miles distant, to hold a meeting there that night. But we had not appreciated the difficulties of the road. We found before us some tremendous hills that our little car balked at. We all got out and pushed and shoved, but for all our noble efforts, the engine would not respond; night was upon us

On the Board Walk at Atlantic City—Advertising a Congressional Union Meeting

and the only place to camp, apparently, was a station filled up with cowboys. After diligent inquiry, however, we found that a mile or so away was a ranch where there was a woman, and here we found a good supper and a bed for the night. The next day, partly by automobile, partly by foot and finally by the four-horse stage that luckily overtook us, we reached the town of Jarbidge and held our meeting there that night, just one day late. It was a fine meeting, however, with every man, woman and child in the camp present, to say nothing of the dogs and burros that attended in large numbers. We arose the next morning at 3:30 and a teamster with a pair of good strong horses and an old farm wagon drove us out to the car, which went very well down hill. This was the only mishap of the trip. Everything has been most encouraging, but of course not one whit of effort will be abated to keep up a most vigorous campaign in every part of the state during the next two months.

Every town in the state now has a committee of local women working persistently for the amendment, every election precinct, no matter how small, has a precinct leader whose duty it is to bring suffrage before every man in the district and be at the polls on election day to ask every voter to write yes on the woman suffrage amendment.

Miss Martin is planning carefully to attend to every little detail that will help to make victory certain and to inspire her helpers with earnest zeal that will know no flagging between now and November third. Everything is being done to add Nevada to the equal suffrage states and, from present prospects, the amendment will be ratified by a big majority.

Mabel Vernon,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Newport

A SUFFRAGE meeting was held at Jamestown in the beautiful parlors of the Thorndike Hotel on Thursday afternoon, August 20th. Mrs. Belmont presided and gave a brief resume of the world-wide growth of the woman suffrage movement, bringing it up to the present day. Mr. W. Jones of Santa Monica, California, was introduced as the first speaker. In a very clear and attractive style he told of the manifold blessings California had already derived from her voting women. He said that woman suffrage in California was an unqualified success and that were it to be again submitted to the voters it would carry by a still larger majority. "Even if it had not worked the splendid reforms it has, I still should be for it because of the power of self-reliance it gives to women," said Mr. Jones. Mrs. Belmont then introduced me and I gave a brief history of the work of the Congressional Union—what it had accomplished and what it hoped to accomplish. I explained the Bristow-Mondell amendment in detail from its very inception up to its present status and secured unanimous resolutions from the audience urging the Rules Committee to allow a vote to be taken in the House this session.

Miss Caroline Fiske, daughter of Rear Admiral Bradley Fiske, U. S. N., was chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and was hostess at tea following the meeting. Many new members were secured.

Mrs. Charles Hall, the eldest daughter of Julia Ward Howe, who is the leader of the Twelfth Assembly District of New York, was the principal speaker at the regular weekly tea Tuesday afternoon at Newport Headquarters.

Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, President of the New Jersey Woman's Political Union and a member of our Advisory Council, will speak for us at tonight's open-air meeting. She is here on a holiday, but has been pressed into service.

Doris Stevens,
Congressional Union Organizer.

Other Centres

REV. and Mrs. Eugene Shippen of Detroit are holding weekly meetings in Duxbury, Mass., at which they are explaining the work of the Union for the Federal amendment. They have held large meetings at Liberty Pole with an enthusiastic audience of several hundred people in attendance. Rev. Mr. Shippen spoke at a street meeting in Boston last Friday. "So you see," writes Mrs. Shippen, "the Shippens are very busy in spite of vacation."

Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, a member of the Executive Committee of the Union, has been holding a series of meetings at Eastern resort regions. On August 18th, she spoke at the home of Mrs. Nina Bull, in Branford, Connecticut. On the 23rd, she spoke at the Casino at Siasconset, at a meeting arranged by Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, a member of the Advisory Council of the Union. Mrs. Paula Jacobi, of New York, and Mrs. Alfred Barry of Washington aided in the preparations for the meeting. On Sunday evening she spoke at Nantucket, and on Monday evening at Woods Hole, Mass. This meeting, which was held in the Laboratory Lecture Hall, was arranged by Mrs. J. P. Warbasse of New York, and Mrs. Josephine Crane Bradley of Madison, Wisconsin. On Thursday evening, August 27th. Mrs. Benedict spoke at Madison, Connecticut, at a meeting arranged by Mrs. Nina Wilcox Putnam, a popular young novelist who was also one of the speakers.

1,000 New Suuscribers

ONE of the most vigorous workers in obtaining an increased circulation for the Suffragist is Reverend Olympia Brown, president of the Federal Suffrage Association, and one of the pioneer Suffrage workers of the country. She writes that she hopes all subscribers to the Wisconsin Suffrage paper, the "Citizen," will subscribe to the "Suffragist" as well. "I do not think," she states, "they can understand national work without taking it."

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers, August 7 to August 22

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

Miss Helen Baker	1
Rev. Olympia Brown	1
Mrs. E. Dana Durand	1
Miss Maud F. Clark	2
Miss Helen Finley	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	1
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	1
Miss Alice Paul	4
Miss Marcia Potter	1
Mrs. Jessie H. Stubbs	3
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Mrs. W. D. Connor	1
Miss Marjorie Critten	1
Miss Emily Perry	1
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
	22
Previously acknowledged in the Suffragist	133
Total to August 22	155

Star-Spangled Banner Centennial

PLANS are rapidly maturing for the Congressional Union delegation to the Suffrage section of the Star-spangled Banner parade in Baltimore.

It is important that the Suffrage contingent in the procession be a creditable one, as it will be witnessed by many thousands of individuals and will be reproduced in moving pictures throughout the entire country. The event is a national one and the committee in charge, which has been at work for two years, has invited people from every part of the country to participate in the demonstration.

The Just Government League of Maryland, which is organizing the Suffrage section, has announced the following plan:

1. Band.
2. Two mounted heralds in costume bearing the Star Spangled Banner and the Suffrage Flag.
3. Eleven golden chariots representing the enfranchised States as victors in the race toward liberty
4. Triumphal arches, each borne by four women preceding the marchers.
5. Band.
6. Delegations of marchers from the neighboring States, and from all sections of Maryland.

The committee in charge of the Suffrage section consists of Mrs. Spencer Heath, chairman, Mrs. Edna S. Latimer, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Miss Lola C. Trax, Mrs. B. J. Byrne, Mrs. Townsend Scott and Mrs. C. J. Keller. Mr. Hans Schuler, the eminent sculptor, has kindly consented to act as their advisor.

Suffragists in Washington are urged to take part and can obtain details as to transportation arrangements and other plans by writing to Miss Edythe Hanzsche, 1420 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., who is chairman of the Washington delegation. If you are able to march, please sign the following pledge blank and forward it to Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PLEDGE TO MARCH
in the Suffrage Section of the
STAR-SPANGLED BANNER CENTENNIAL PARADE
BALTIMORE
Monday, September 7th, 1914, 11 A. M.

Name .....

Address .....

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